

5-1905

Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.pcom.edu/phila_j_osteopathy



Part of the [History of Science, Technology, and Medicine Commons](#), and the [Osteopathic Medicine and Osteopathy Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, "Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy" (1905). *Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy*. Book 8.
http://digitalcommons.pcom.edu/phila_j_osteopathy/8

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the College Collections at DigitalCommons@PCOM. It has been accepted for inclusion in Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@PCOM. For more information, please contact library@pcom.edu.

THE PHILADELPHIA JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY



Vol. VII

Number 3

NATURA MEDICATRIX MORBORUM

MAY—1905—JUNE

Directory of Osteopathic Physicians.

- Colborn, Robert M., D.O.,
1007 Broad St., Newark.
- Coffer, George T., D.O.,
349 George St., New Brunswick.
- Davis, Violetta S., D.O.,
19 W. Park St., Newark.
- Eroh, C. R., and Mae E., D.O.,
Romaine Bldg., Paterson.
- Evers, Ernest D., D.O.,
Hamilton Bldg., Hackensack.
- Fleck, Charles E., D.O.,
462 Main St., Orange.
- Glenn, Hosea A., D.O.,
792 S. Main St., Phillipsburg.
- Granberry, D. Webb, A.B., D.O.,
408 Main St., Orange.
- Herring, George deW., D.O.,
Babcock Bldg., Plainfield.
- Howell, Jose Corwin, D.O.,
S. W. Cor. East and Landis Aves.,
Vineland.
- Lowe, Clarence M., D.O.,
179 Broad St., Newark.
- Lyke, Charles H., D.O.,
433 Haddon Ave., Camden.
- McElhaney, S. H., D.O.,
Scheuer Bldg., Newark.
- Munroe, Milbourne, D.O.,
530 Orange St., Newark.
- Murray, John A., D.O.,
147 E. State St., Trenton.
- Novinger, Walter J., D.O.,
147 E. State St., Trenton.
- O'Neill, Addison, D.O.,
153 W. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood.
- Smith, Forrest P., and Helena F., D.O.,
35 Park St., Montclair.
- Tate, Edwin W., D.O.,
800 Broad St., Newark.
- NEW YORK.**
- Beall, F. J., and Mrs. C. P., D.O.,
452 S. Salina St., Syracuse.
- Bristol, Harry L., D.O.,
125 E. Onondaga St., Syracuse.
- Chase, J. P., D.O.,
Wilder Bldg., Rochester.
- Chiles, H. L., D.O.,
Metcalf Bldg., Auburn.
- Coe, Charles M., D.O.,
Granite Block, Rochester.
- Colby, Irving, D.O.,
Onondaga Savings Bank Bldg., Syracuse.
- Daily, Lillian, D.O.,
Chamber of Commerce Building,
Rochester.
- Davis, A. H., D.O.,
Arcade Bldg., Niagara Falls.
- Fisher, Albert, Jr., D.O.,
112 E. Jefferson St., Syracuse.
- Gaylord, John S., D.O.,
120 State St., Binghamton.
- Greene, Wm. E., D.O.,
1930 5th Ave., Troy.
- Harris, Harry M., D.O.,
Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo.
- Jones, Everett H., D.O.,
Robinson Bldg., Elmira.
- Lawrence, M. E., D.O.,
321 James St., Syracuse.
- Leffler, W. H., and Josephine, D.O.,
New Earl Bldg., Herkimer.
- Lincoln, F. C., D.O.,
752 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.
- McDowell, J. H., D.O.,
102 3d St., Troy.
- McGuire, Frank J., D.O.,
12 Jay St., Binghamton.
- Meaker, Lucius P., D.D.S., D.O.,
Auburn Savings Bank Bldg.,
Auburn.
- O'Neill, Addison, D.O.,
Washburn Bldg., Suffern.
- Page, G. Ralph, and Nellie R., D.O.,
Poughkeepsie.
- Smiley, Wm. M., D.O.,
212 State St., Albany.
- Steele, Walter M., D.O.,
Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo.
- Trenholm, A. M., D.O.,
308 Main St., Poughkeepsie.
- Underwood, H. R., D.O.,
Realty Block, Elmira.
- Van Dyne, Oliver, D.O.,
The Kanatenah, Utica.

Directory of Osteopathic Physicians.

Williams, Ralph H., D.O.,
Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Ro-
chester.

White, Ernest C., M.D., D.O.,
Smith Bldg., Watertown.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN.

Allabach, L. D., and Louisa B., D.O.,
170 State St.

Chesney, E. N., D.O.,
225 5th Ave.

Fitzharris, P. J., D.O.,
605 Franklin Ave.

Fitzwater, W. B., B.S., D.O.,
179 Prospect Park, W.

Hjardemaal, H. E., D.O.,
520 Nostrand Ave.

Merkley, E. H., D.O.,
520 Clinton Ave.

Treshman, Frederic W., D.O.,
La Martaine, 301 LaFayette Ave.

Underwood, Horton Fay, D.O.,
40 Court St.

Whitcomb, C. H., and Mrs. C. H., D.O.,
392 Clinton Ave.

NEW YORK CITY.

Babcock, Carola, D.O.,
231 Central Park, West.

Beeman, E. E., D.O.,
500 5th Ave.

Brill, Morris M., D.O.,
18-20 W. 34th St.

Burt, J. E., M.D., D.O.,
Hotel Normandie, Broadway and
38th St.

Fechtig, St. George, D.O.,
297 5th Ave.

Fletcher, Clarke F., D.O.,
143 W. 69th St.

Graham, G. E., D.O.,
1851 7th Ave.

Hazzard, Charles, Ph.B., D.O.,
18 W. 34th St. and 19 E. 38th St.

Helmer, George J., D.O.,
136 Madison Ave.

Helmer, John N., D.O.,
128 E. 34th St.; 'phone 760 Madison
Square.

Herring, Ernest M., D.O.,
18-20 W. 34th St.

Howard, Edward W. S., D.O.,
509 5th Ave.

Knapp, Lester I., D.O.,
49 W. 33d St.

Lockwood, T. Drake, D.O.,
Hotel St. Margaret, 129 W. 47th St.

Mattison, N. D., D.O.,
16 Central Park, West.

New York Institute of Osteopathy,
500 5th Ave.

Patten, G. Winfield, D.D.S., D.O.,
1268 Broadway, Browning Bldg.;
'phone, 3011 Madison Square.

Riley, George W., and Mrs. Chloe Car-
lock, D.O.,
43 W. 32d St.

Rogers, Cecil R., D.O.,
275 Central Park, West.

Sands, Ord L., D.O.,
37 Madison Ave.

Still, Harry M., D.O.,
19 E. 38th St. and 18 W. 34th St.

Tuttle, Lamar K., D.O.,
38-40 W. 33d St.

Underwood, Edward B., D.O.,
156 Fifth Ave.

Underwood, Evelyn K., D.O.,
24 W. 59th St.

Wardell, Eva R., D.O.,
104 Madison Ave.

OHIO.

Booth, E. R., D.O.,
601-603 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati.

Hulett, C. M. Turner, D.O.,
1208 New England Bldg., Cleveland.

Hulett, Marcia Ione, D.O.,
1208 New England Bldg., Cleveland.

Kerr, C. Vincent, D.O.,
Lenox Bldg., Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allen, Wm. H., D.O.,
715 Walnut St., Allentown.

Baldwin, Helen M., D.O.,
Liberty Nat. Bank Bldg., Pittsburg.

Beam, Wilson, D.O.,
12 N. 3d St., Easton.

Brunner, Morris W., D.O.,
Lebanon.

Davenport, H. Lewis, D.O.,
Hutchison Bldg., Altoona.

Directory of Osteopathic Physicians.

Downing, J. T., D.O.,
305 B. of T. Bldg., Scranton.

Downing, Edwin M., D.O.,
Rupp Bldg., York.

Foster, Julia E., D.O.,
Stein Bldg., Butler.

Harvey, K. G., D.O.,
15 Coal Exchange Bldg., Scranton.

Hoefner, J. Henry, D.O.,
Dodd Bldg., Franklin.

Hook, Virgil A., D.O.,
Lowenstein Bldg., Wilkes-Barre.

Hughes, Alice, D.O.,
238 Pine St., Williamsport.

Jones, W. Stanley, D.O.,
17 S. Beaver St., York.

Kann, Frank B., D.O.,
315 N. 2d St., Harrisburg.

Kellogg, H. R., D.O.,
217 Woolworth Bldg., Lancaster.

Kline, Lyman C., D.O.,
532 2d Ave., Tarentum.

Krohn, G. W., D.O.,
55 W. Louthier St., Carlisle.

Love, S. R., D.O.,
405 W. 9th St., Erie.

Mack, Raesley S., D.O.,
208 Broad St., Chester.

Mandeville, J. E., D.O.,
106 Lockhart St., Sayre.

Marshall, F. J., D.O.,
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Uniontown.

Miller, John W., D.O.,
Donnelly.

Mutschler, O. C., D.O.,
20 W. Orange St., Lancaster.

Peck, Vernon W., D.O.,
631 Penn Ave., Pittsburg.

Robinson, S. C., D.O.,
503 W. 4th St., Williamsport.

Rohacek, Wm., D.O.,
Lomison Bldg., Greensburg.

Saums, Sidney F., D.O.,
210 W. 3d St., Bloomsburg.

Sweet, B. W., D.O.,
308 W. 7th St., Erie.

Stevenson, J. F., and Mrs. H. A., D.O.,
719 N. 6th St., Harrisburg.

Vastine, Harry M., D.O.,
109 Locust St., Harrisburg.

Vastine, Herbert, D.O.,
42 N. 9th St., Reading.

PHILADELPHIA.

Banker, Gene G., D.O.,
1533 Chestnut St.

Barnes, J. Austin, D.O.,
3329 Spring Garden St.

Barrett, Onie A., M.D., D.O.,
1409 Locust St.

Bentley, Lillian L., D.O.,
1533 Chestnut St.

Bigsby, Myron H., D.O.,
824 S. 49th St.; Bell 'Phone, Pres-
ton 35-84A.

Burleigh, Edward D., D.O.,
Rooms 618 and 619 Perry Bldg.,
16th and Chestnut Sts.

Campbell, A. D., D.O.,
1524 Chestnut St.

Coffee, Eugene M., D.O.,
317 Mint Arcade Building, Chest-
nut and Juniper Sts.

Comstock, Caroline V., D.O.,
1231 Land Title Bldg.; Bell 'Phone,
Spruce 42-57D.

Daniels, W. Nelson, D.O.,
1716 Chestnut St.

DeLong and Shaeffer, D.O.,
Perry Bldg., 16th and Chestnut Sts.

Dufur, J. Ivan, D.O.,
1016 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Broad
and Chestnut Sts.

Dunnington, R. H., and Margaret B.,
D.O.,
620 Real Estate Trust Bldg.; 'Phone.

Ellis, Thomas W., D.O.,
5236 Vine St.

Finch, J. T., D.O.,
317 Mint Arcade Building, Chest-
nut and Juniper Sts.

Frame, I. S., and Elizabeth B., D.O.,
116 N. 17th St.; Bell 'phone.

Galbreath, J. W., D.O.,
420 Pennsylvania Bldg., 15th and
Chestnut Sts.

Hayman, George T., D.O.,
317 Mint Arcade Building, Chest-
nut and Juniper Sts.

Jones, J. Walter, D.O.,
1016 Real Estate Trust Building,
Broad and Chestnut Sts.

Keene, W. B., M.D., D.O.,
7th floor, Weightman Bldg., 1524
Chestnut St.; Telephones—Bell,
office, Spruce 44-31A; residence,
Preston 53-58X.

Directory of Osteopathic Physicians.

Leonard, H. Alfred, D.O.,
1231 Land Title Bldg., Broad and
Chestnut Sts., and 1611 Diamond
St. Bell 'Phone.

Leonard, H. E., B.S., D.O.,
Weightman Bldg., 1524 Chestnut St.

Martin, Clara, D.O.,
Mint Arcade, Chestnut and Juniper
Sts.

May, Sarah A., M.D., D.O.,
Witherspoon Bldg., Walnut and
Juniper Sts.

McCurdy, Charles W., Ph.D., D.O.,
724 Real Estate Trust Bldg.; Bell
'Phone, Walnut 17-98A.

McGee, James M., M.D., D.O.,
1112 Chestnut St.

Muttart, Charles J., D.O., and Belle
F., D.O.,
303 Mint Arcade Bldg., Chestnut
and Juniper Sts.

Payne, Charles C., D.O.,
1000 Land Title Bldg., Broad and
Chestnut Sts.

Penock, D. S. Brown, M.D., D.O., and
Abbie J., D.O.,
624 Land Title Bldg., Broad and
Chestnut Sts.

Petery, William E., D.O.,
1624 Diamond St.

Ploss, R. Annette, D.O.,
724 Land Title Bldg., Broad and
Chestnut Sts.

Pressly, Mason W., Ph.D., D.O.,
610 Witherspoon Bldg., Juniper and
Walnut Sts.

Roberts, Wallace L., D.O.,
150 W. Chelton Ave., Gtn.

Ross, Simon P., D.O.,
1000 Land Title Bldg., Broad and
Chestnut Sts.

Snyder, James C., D.O.,
420 Pennsylvania Bldg., 15th and
Chestnut Sts.

Snyder, O. J., M.S., D.O.,
610 Witherspoon Bldg., Juniper and
Walnut Sts.

Spaeth, Louis A., M.D., D.O.,
23 S. 19th St.

Switzer, R. H., D.O.,
1236 N. 41st St.

Taylor, Samuel M., D.O.,
708 Real Estate Bldg., Broad and
Chestnut Sts.

Turner, Thomas E., and N. C., D.O.,
923 Land Title Bldg., Broad and
Chestnut Sts.

Webb, Ida D., D.O.,
4601 Wayne Ave.

Whalley, Irving, D.O.,
1215-16 Land Title Bldg., and 4626
Franklin St.; Bell 'Phone.

Wolf, Henry G., D.O.,
708 Real Estate Trust Bldg., and
981 N. 7th St.; Bell 'Phone, Wal-
nut 12-57A.

Woodhull, F. W., and Anna B., D.O.,
724 Land Title Bldg., Broad and
Chestnut Sts.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhoads, Aaron W., D.O.,
385 Westminster St., Providence.

Strater, J. Edw., D.O.,
268 Westminster St., Providence.

TENNESSEE.

Shackleford, J. R., D.O.,
602 Wilcox Bldg., Nashville.

VIRGINIA.

Carter, Charles, D.O.,
Levy Bldg., Roanoke.

Fout, George E., D.O.,
204 E. Franklin St., Richmond.

Kibler, James M., D.O.,
20 N. New St., Staunton.

Shackleford, E. H., D.O.,
Leigh Flats, 7 E. Main St., Rich-
mond.

Shumate, Charles R., D.O.,
Cor. Church and Sixth Sts., Lynch-
burg.

Willard, W. D., D.O.,
40-42 Haddington Bldg., Norfolk.

CANADA.

Durham, A. Duke, D.O.,
Frederickton, N. B.

Lacy, John C., D.O.,
470 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.

Lewis, M. L., D.O.,
26 King St., East, Berlin, Ont.

Reesor, J. Arthur E., D.O.,
111 Confederation Life Bldg., Tor-
onto, Ont.

The Foremost Osteopathic College in the East

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE AND INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, THREE
YEARS, NINE MONTHS EACH.

FIRST YEAR

Anatomy	Physiology
Chemistry	Toxicology
Biology	Prolegomera to Osteopathy
Histology	Principles of Osteopathy
Embryology	Urinalysis

SECOND YEAR

Anatomy	Bacteriology and Hematology
Physiology	Osteopathic Therapeutics
Symptomology	Osteopathic Mechanics
Physical Diagnosis	Clinical Osteopathy
Gynecology	Dissection
Pathology	

THIRD YEAR

Anatomy	Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Pediatrics	Medical Jurisprudence
Hygiene and Dietetics	Osteopathic Diagnosis
Obstetrics	Clinical Osteopathy
Surgery	Osteopathic Practice
Skin and Venereal Diseases	
Nervous and Mental Diseases	

The Next Regular Session Will Open September 4, 1905

Send for Catalogue, Application Blanks, and
Other Information to the Dean.

THIRTY-THIRD AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA



The Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy

Vol. VII.

MAY — 1905 — JUNE

No. 3

VETO OF THE OSTEOPATHIC BILL.—NECESSITY FOR CAUTIONING THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

BY DR. O. J. SNYDER,

President of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association.



THE Governor's veto of the Osteopathic bill was a most disastrous act in its relation to the health of the citizens of this State.

Osteopathy will be continued to be practiced in Pennsylvania as heretofore. In his opposition to this bill the Governor gave evidence of having become "Oslerized," incapable of grasping its purport. He is a slave to tradition, laboring under the fossilized conviction that drugs "may be essential to effect a cure," indifferent, however, to the kind of drug, allopathic or homœopathic, just so it is some drug, doubting the sufficiency of nature's own reconstructing and curative powers resident within the body.

The cry among medical men has persistently been "for the public good," "the public will suffer unless the healing art is brought to a high educational standard and regulated by law." In relation to this plea, his Excellency presents the pitiable spectacle of opposing a school that proposes to comply with the standard of education set by the State Medical Council itself. In his veto he has kept the bars down to all, permitting the continuation of its practice, regardless of the educational qualifications of those who engage in it, making it possible for any incompetent and unscrupulous person to attempt the practice of Osteopathy regardless of qualification. Very many are alleging themselves as Osteopathic physicians who have never

attended any Osteopathic college, and deceive the public by pointing to a diploma from a correspondence school that any person can obtain within a few days upon the payment of the price, ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars. To such this State remains an open field to practice their nefarious imposition, and the public, concerning whose welfare his Excellency seems so zealous, are and will continue to be victims. Had our bill been enacted into law, no one could have begun the practice of Osteopathy in the future unless he were a graduate of a reputable college of Osteopathy, with a course of instruction in all the branches equal to that prosecuted in the best medical colleges, and have passed an examination under a board of examiners upon the questions submitted by the State Medical Council.

PEOPLE SHOULD EXERCISE CARE.

Those people seeking Osteopathic treatment must be careful, therefore, in the future to see to it that the Osteopathic physician they employ is reputable, as the State has refused to guard the sick and suffering against imposition.

It is not within the province of any State to dictate what kind of a drug a sick person should take, allopathic or homœopathic, or whether such a person should take any drug at all; but it is manifestly the plain duty of the State to guard its citizens against imposition, making it impossible for any one to announce himself as a physician of any school, unless he has shown adequate qualifications in the tenets of the school under which he aspires to practice. Such regulation has been accorded the medical schools, but has been denied us. The injustice of this is at once apparent. It is a serious matter when the Governor himself loans his official position to the creation of a monopoly in the healing art.

By the provisions of the bill, all Osteopaths desiring to practice in Pennsylvania in the future would have to comply with the same educational requirements, both as to admission into Osteopathic colleges and length of time of study for graduation that is required of medical students. As matters stand now, any one, regardless of qualification, is privileged to announce himself an Osteopathic physician. The result of this is apparent. The public will be imposed upon by incompetent, unscrupulous persons attempting, without qualification, the practice of Osteopathy, and the science itself will suffer from such misrepresentation and prostitution, as such incompetents cannot represent the science justly.

The reasons advanced by the Governor justifying his veto act are, to the informed, an insult. He says: "There is nothing in the bill to indicate what constitutes the science of Osteopathy." The Osteo-

pathic bill was drafted in close conformity with the State Medical law in every essential detail, and that law does not in word or implication set forth what the practice of medicine comprehends. The Osteopathic bill did say that the licensed Osteopathic physician was to practice this science as taught in the reputable and legally recognized Osteopathic colleges.

He further says: "Should the bill become a law, licenses would be issued by the State Board of Osteopathic examiners, and not by the Medical Council of Pennsylvania, which would be an anomaly in our legislation upon the subject."

His Excellency was fully advised of the attempt on the part of the Osteopaths to have the Medical act so amended as to require Osteopaths to take the examination from the State Medical Council, to be represented upon said Council and become amenable to all the rules and regulations that govern medical applicants. This overture the M.D.'s bitterly opposed, assuring us that they would be willing for our bill to become a law. Their perfidy was exposed when they appeared before the Governor and pleaded for his veto of our bill upon that very ground.

And the third observation of his is this: "If, however, this bill should become a law, the physician who should practice or attempt to practice what the Osteopaths have discovered would be punished by imprisonment for ninety days." This, too, is erroneous, as it would in no way interfere with medical practitioners, they having license to practice whatsoever they choose. It would, however, preclude an M.D. from proclaiming himself a D.O. without being a graduate from a reputable Osteopathic college, and the justice of this is apparent.

His Excellency had no valid reasons for the vetoing of our bill, but he rendered the medical men a valuable service and proved himself deaf to the voice of the thousands upon thousands of the people of this Commonwealth who petitioned him to sign the bill, and was further misguided in that he ignored the precedence of twenty-seven other States in which mature judgment resulted in the establishment of such laws.



A NEW WATER CURE.

There was a man in our town,
As blind as he could be,
Who went to see an oculist
And paid a great big fee.
"You need an ocean trip," said he;
And so the blind man went to sea.—Exchange.

THE OPINIONS OF OTHER GOVERNORS.

HON. L. M. SHAW, Governor of Iowa, who signed the Osteopathic bill in that State, said:

"I have heard a great deal about Osteopathy, and talked with a great many who have taken Osteopathic treatments, and I am fully convinced that it is a rational system of healing."

Hon. Lon. V. Stevens, Governor of Missouri, in replying to some who criticised him for signing the Osteopathic bill, said:

"The bill was introduced and passed both houses by an overwhelming majority. In the House the vote stood 101 for the measure, 16 against, and 18 absent from the roll-call. Of the 101 voting for the bill there were two regular physicians. In the Senate the vote stood 26 for the bill, 3 against, and 5 absent. The total vote for the bill was 127. From this it is a clear indication, in my opinion, that the people of Missouri were for giving the friends of Osteopathy the protection of our State laws. The science of Osteopathy, as far as it has come under my observation, assists in relieving suffering humanity, and I do not think I erred in signing the bill."

Hon. T. A. Briggs, former Governor of North Dakota, when importuned by the Medical Board not to sign the bill legalizing Osteopathy in his State, said:

"Osteopathy has helped me. It has also done good in my family, and will hurt no one. The bill has passed both houses and I will sign it."

Hon. Andrew E. Lee, Governor of South Dakota, who signed the Osteopathic bill in that State, said:

"Osteopathic bills have passed in several other States, and from a careful investigation of the claims of the system I believe its practitioners are entitled to the protection of our laws."

Hon. John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois, who signed the bill legalizing Osteopathy in that State, said:

"The State Medical Board has been fighting the Osteopaths long enough. There is no doubt in my mind that Osteopathy will reach and cure many chronic troubles that medicine would have little or no effect on. This is testified to by men and women in the highest walks of life and from all over the State of Illinois."

Governor Hazen F. Pingree, of Michigan: "Osteopathy is a science entitled to all respect and confidence as a distinct advancement in medicine, and I know to-day that it is doing a vast amount of good in relieving sickness and deformity which was not amenable to benefit from drug medicine."

OSLERISMS.

WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., is no doubt familiar to everyone, by name, at least, through the extensive discussion given some of his views recently in the newspapers. Dr. Osler, though only fifty-seven years old, just entering the prime of life, has earned distinction and the reputation, both here and abroad, of being a most skillful practitioner, as well as one of the ablest of living investigators. His appointment as Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, England, is one of special fitness. His "Text-book of the Theory and Practice of Medicine" was the fruit of ten years of teaching and practice, and is considered the foremost book on this subject in our language. Below are given a few quotations from this book concerning the treatment advised by Dr. Osler for various diseases:

Typhoid Fever.—"The profession was long in learning that typhoid fever is not a disease to be treated mainly with drugs. . . . In hospital practice medicines are not often needed. A great majority of my cases do not receive a dose."

Scarlet Fever.—"Ordinary cases do not require any medicine. . . . Medicinal antipyretics (fever mixtures) are not of much service in comparison with cold water. . . . Many specifics have been vaunted in scarlet fever, but they are all useless."

Measles.—"Confinement to bed in a well-ventilated room and a light diet are the only measures necessary in cases of uncomplicated measles."

Whooping Cough.—"The medicinal treatment of whooping cough is most unsatisfactory."

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—"The high rate of mortality which has existed in most epidemics indicates the futility of the various therapeutical agents which have been recommended."

Lobar Pneumonia.—"Pneumonia is a self-limited disease which can neither be aborted nor cut short by any known means at our command. Even under the most unfavorable circumstances it may terminate abruptly, and naturally without a dose of medicine having been administered. . . . There is no specific treatment for pneumonia. The young practitioner may bear in mind that patients are more often damaged than helped by the promiscuous drugging which is still only too prevalent."

Diphtheria.—"Medicines given internally are of very little avail in the disease. We are still without drugs which can directly counteract the nox-albumins (poisonous products) of this disease."

Erysipelas.—"The disease is self limited, and a large majority of the cases get well without any internal medication. I can speak

definitely on this point, having at the Philadelphia Hospital treated many cases in this way."

Rheumatic Fever.—"Medicines have little or no control over the duration or course of the disease. Salicyl compounds, which were regarded so long as specific, are now known to act chiefly by relieving pain. R. P. Howard's elaborate analysis shows that they do not influence the duration of the disease. Nor do they prevent the occurrence of cardiac complications, while under their use relapses are considerably more frequent than in any other method of treatment."

Yellow Fever.—"Bleeding has long since been abandoned. Neither emetics nor purgatives are now employed. The fever is best treated by hydrotherapy (water). We have no drug which can be depended upon to check the hemorrhages."

Tuberculosis.—"The cure of tuberculosis is a question of nutrition; digestion and assimilation control the situation. . . . No medical agents have any special or peculiar action upon tuberculous processes."

Chronic Rheumatism.—"Internal remedies are of little service."

Diabetes (Mellitus).—"Medical treatment; this is most unsatisfactory, and no one drug appears to have a direct curative influence."

Appendicitis.—"There is no medical treatment of appendicitis. There are remedies which will allay the pain, but there are none capable in any way of controlling the course of the disease."

The Cirrheses of the Liver.—"So far as we have any knowledge, no remedies at our disposal can alter or remove the cicatricial connective tissues which constitutes the *materia peccans* in ordinary cirrheses."

Chronic Bronchitis.—"Cure is seldom effected by medicinal remedies."

Chronic Interstitial pneumonia.—". . . Nothing can be done for the condition itself."

Exophthalmic Goitre.—"Medicinal measures are notoriously uncertain."

Paralysis.—"The disease is incurable. I have never seen the slightest benefit from drugs or electricity. Probably the most useful means is systematic massage, particularly in the spastic cases." This latter statement is very significant. If "massage" can do much for paralysis, we believe and know that Osteopathy can do infinitely more.

Spinal Meningitis.—"There are no remedies which in any way control the course of acute meningitis."

Sciatica.—"Antipyrin, antifebrin and quinine are of doubtful

benefit. Electricity is an uncertain remedy." Osler states further that better results are obtained when electricity is combined with massage. Again we say that Osteopathic manipulations are more beneficial.

Sick Headache—Migraine.—"It must be confessed that in a very large proportion of the cases the headaches recur in spite of all we can do." This is a frank confession from a man who is looked upon by the medical profession as authority. We know that Osteopathy has cured sick headache. Reasoning from this fact, we believe it can be done again.

Neurasthenia.—"Treatment by drugs should be avoided as much as possible. . . . The family physician is often responsible for the development of a drug habit. I have been repeatedly shocked by the loose, careless way in which physicians inject morphia for a simple headache or a mild neuralgia."

Pericarditis.—"The patient should have absolute quiet, mentally and bodily, so as to reduce to a minimum the heart's action. Drugs given for this purpose, such as aconite or digitalis, are of doubtful utility."

Endocarditis.—"We know no measures by which in rheumatism, chorea, or the eruptive fevers the onset of endocarditis can be prevented."

Valvular Heart Disease (Stage of Compensation).—"Medicinal treatment at this period is not necessary, and is often hurtful. A very common error is to administer cardiac drugs, such as digitalis, on the discovery of a murmur or of hypertrophy."

Acute Bright's Disease.—"No remedies, as far as known, control directly the changes which are going on in the kidneys."

The above quotations are not given with any feeling of antagonism or disrespect to the medical profession. It merely proves that drugs are not a necessity in dealing with disease. Dr. Osler recommends in all these cases proper diet, hot and cold applications of various kinds, hydropathy in its various forms, exercise, rest, etc., etc. All of these natural agencies are employed by the Osteopath. More, he gets at the cause of the trouble. The most we can hope for a drug to do is to give temporary relief, but this relief is too frequently at the expense of so much vital force and destruction of normal tissue that in the ultimate effect it is after all harmful.



To decide whether your new dictionary is up to date or not, just see if you can find the word "Osteopathy" in it.—"Philadelphia Inquirer."

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

BY DR. EDWARD D. BURLEIGH.



BECAUSE of her physical organization, habits of life and dress, woman is subject to certain special diseases. Some of these could be avoided by more rational and healthful living. Tight lacing is responsible for much untold suffering and weakness, and predisposes to all sorts of diseases. In fact, the corset is, directly or indirectly, responsible for very many of the peculiar ailments of woman. Even when it is laced but moderately it is injurious, for it takes away some of the natural work of the abdominal muscles, and this is a thing that cannot be done with impunity. Nature should be allowed and required to do her own proper work. When we undertake to do it for her we always make a mistake, for it is certainly a bad mistake to try and improve on nature. Many of woman's special ailments could be prevented, or greatly mitigated, by proper habits; living more in the open air, taking more exercise and avoiding late hours and unhealthy amusements.

Osteopathy does not attempt to do nature's work for her. It simply removes obstacles from her path and then gently assists her. By putting the bony framework of the body, especially of the pelvis, in order, adjusting the vertebræ between which issue the nerves to the pelvic organs, and regulating the blood and nerve supply to this important region, wonderful results are attained and internal local treatments and surgical operations often avoided. And, when these are really necessary, Osteopathy furnishes the best preparation for the latter and does the former in the easiest, gentlest and most effective manner. In obstetrical cases, also, Osteopathy has proved its worth. It reduces the time of "labor" to one-half or one-third its ordinary length, while relieving the severity of the pains without impairing their efficiency.

Most of woman's special diseases, no less than those she suffers in common with man, are brought on by some anatomical displacement, which, by interfering with the normal action of the nerves or the normal flow of the blood, or both, predisposes the system to succumb to the various exciting causes of disease. These anatomical displacements, often very slight (so slight as to be generally overlooked by other schools of healing) it is the special province of Osteopathy to discover and correct, thus restoring order and giving nature the chance she is always eager for, of restoring health.

Osteopathy has proven a great boon to women, as thousands who have enjoyed its benefits can testify.

And yet many suffering women hold back and refuse to avail

themselves of the advantages Osteopathy offers them. Why? For different reasons. Some on account of prejudice, which seals their eyes to the benefits they might otherwise see within their grasp; some on account of the prejudice or ignorance of husbands or fathers; others because of their blind faith in some medical doctor, who because he is well-informed about drugs, is presumed to know everything about the healing art. They should ask themselves if it is the part of wisdom to let prejudice, their own or another's, stand in the way of their investigating the claims of a system of healing which has so much to show in the way of results and which offers so much to them if they will only lay aside their preconceived ideas and give it a trial.

Reader, how is it with *you*? Are you allowing your prejudices to stand in your own or others' way? Or are you permitting the prejudices of others to stand in *your* way? If so, would it not be well to cease and act as one endowed with the noble faculty of reason should act. The trial is proof. Results are conclusive.



OSTEOPATHY VS. SURGERY.

AN ACTUAL CASE.



WRITER in the "New York Press," commenting on the success of Osteopathy, cites the following case, an actual experience:

THE SURGEON'S WAY.

"Here is a boy, with curvature of the spine—a sad case. A great surgeon, whose name is a household word, put him in plaster jackets for five years, changing the jackets twice annually. Being in a vise, the child could not grow. He could never be bathed. He could not stoop down, but had to squat. He became pale, almost to emaciation, had violent headaches, retchings, and pains in his hip joints. One day an old man under Osteopathic treatment for curvature of the spine, begged that the boy be examined by his doctor. After much deliberation, the father consented.

OFF WITH THE BURDEN!

"Wild with delight, the boy, now 10 years old, hastened home, borrowed a pair of tinnerns' shears and worked all day, while his father was at business, trying to cut off his jacket, which was as hard as iron. The father finished the job when he got home, and what do you suppose he found? The protuberance of the spine had rubbed so long against the unyielding plaster that an excrescence as big as

the thumb-nail had grown there! And the spinal column had become so ossified that it was positively rigid! There were bad bruises on the hip-joints from friction against the plaster. And, worse than all, the little fellow's ribs were lapped over—literally grown on top of one another in a hopeless effort to expand. The first thing the victim did was to plunge into a tub of water and swim there for three hours—his first real bath in five years! He then slept for fifteen hours.

WITH THE OSTEOPATH.

"The Osteopath had consented to treat the boy only after a rigid examination of his constitutional condition. A former surgeon, head of one of our great hospitals, had declared his 'bony structure broken down.' A physician said he would die of consumption in three years. (Statement made when the child was just past two years.) For several weeks after the removal of the plaster jacket the boy was too weak in the back to sit up, and would fall around the house like a rag. After the third treatment he was out digging sand. No medicines, mind you! Just the firmest, yet tenderest manipulation. The vertebrae, the gristle hardened by disuse, had to be broken apart gradually, but the boy suffered little or no pain. His head ached no more. He soon began to grow. His chest filled out, the ribs getting into place.

AFTER ONE YEAR.

"The treatment was begun in May, 1904. The child started to school in the fall and has been going regularly ever since. He travels alone every Sunday a distance of twenty miles to visit his doctor, takes a treatment, and returns late in the afternoon for a romp till bedtime. He turns somersaults, stands on his head, runs like a scared deer, eats everything in sight, plays tag, and is generally full of all sorts of devilment. He has grown in height nearly three inches since the jacket was cut off. The sharp protuberance of his spine has assumed a gentle curvature, which cannot be noticed when he stands erect. If the improvement continues, he will be as straight as an arrow in twelve months more.

THE SKEPTICS.

"When Dr. — heard that this boy was going to take the Osteopathic treatment he threw up his hands in holy horror. 'My God! Don't, don't subject him to that awful ordeal! It is worse than death!' When he saw the boy a month ago he could scarcely believe his eyes. But the evidence had to be accepted, and when an examination had been made he again threw up his hands, saying: 'It is like

a miracle. I take back everything I said against it.' Other skeptics were convinced.

WHAT THE JACKET DOES.

"Surgeons are not in business for their health alone; nor for the health of their patients. They need a little money for automobiles, fast horses, etc. I fail to see where we are under so great obligations to them that we should make of them public pets. Lord knows, we pay enough for their services. It seems to me that the only object in locking a child with curvature of the spine in a plaster jacket is to prevent the curvature from becoming more pronounced. That pure and simple. As far as straightening the spinal column is concerned, no sort of effort can be made, when the victim is not seen again for six months, and no treatment can be offered. Our streets are filled with hunchbacks, simply because our surgeons allow backbones to harden with the knowledge that once completely ossified they will bend no further.

OSTEOPATHY NOT MASSAGE.

"The only thing I am afraid of in Osteopathy is that too broad claims are made. On the other hand, some folk, silly-willies, contend that it is merely massage. Folderol! It is as far from massage, as massage is understood, as bloodless surgery is from vivisection. The massagist merely scratches the ground, tickles the cuticle. The Osteopath is obliged to know the structure and function of the tissues, organs and working systems of the human body. His principal work is the harmonious adjustment of all parts of the body. If there be charlatanism, it will expose itself. As to the old school—some other tales I could unfold."



RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS.

BY DR. J. EDWARD STRATER.



IN the treatment of diseased conditions affecting the respiratory organs, we must always look back of the effect and its symptoms to the real cause which has brought about this change of structure in the perverted physiologic function of the bronchi and lungs. In Osteopathic diagnosis the profession recognizes the merit of treating the cause as a specific in winter coughs, colds, bronchitis, incipient pneumonia, oedema of the lungs, and the multitude of complications characteristic of congestive membranous troubles. While some of these conditions are universally regarded as incurable and so unmanageable as to prevent the expectation of yield-

ing to premature measures, they certainly yield to an abnormal degree in their incubating stage to the persuasive Osteopathic treatment. Why is it that these conditions surrender so well to the entreaties of our methods? Because in treating the cause we provide primarily a respiratory stimulant in the form of renewed nervous connections leading to the delicate membranes of the air passages from the spinal cord, thereby building up the blood supply which hastens new cell growth. In reviewing the subject of Osteopathic therapeutical reliance for the treatment of all membranous complications of the throat, bronchi and lungs there is probably nothing superior to our treatment of the cause and its effect. The old dependence of the past, consisting of expectorant syrups of countless formulæ, many times nauseating and disagreeable to the patient, especially those with a feeble digestive apparatus, is here superseded by a thorough relaxation of the muscles of the back in the dorsal region, the muscles of the neck, and the intercostal muscles of the chest. By a readjustment of the spinal bones and ribs, thereby removing all impediments to the functional activity of the nerves and blood vessels supplying the sensitive membranes, creating a normal condition of the congested air passages for the prompt and efficient releasing of gelatinous mucous which is readily expectorated. Which seems the more rational treatment, the old or the new? I am sure you will say the new, after careful reflection.



CONSTIPATION.



NOTED doctor of medicine, in a discourse on constipation, remarks as follows:

The best and surest way to treat habitual constipation is to prevent it. The drug element must be eliminated as much as possible in the management of these cases. We are creatures of habit, good or bad, and "habit" is the key to the whole situation here. We can educate the peristaltic movement and the rectum in the regular elimination of waste material from one extremity of the intestinal tract—a good habit—as easily as we can train the other extremity in the use of narcotics—a bad habit.

The learned doctor, however, in the course of a long discourse, fails to catch the fundamental point of treatment. Speaking of massage, he says:

"Massage may be regularly employed, and the patient can do this for himself. He should be instructed as to the course of the colon, kneading up along the ascending, across over the transverse, and

down over the descending colon. No doubt massage favors the contraction of the large bowel."

This little step ought to be followed by a longer one, i. e., the application of the principle lying back of those conditions which result in constipation. It is evident why the doctor and his friends go no farther. Their medicines and their methods have their limits. Osteopathy begins where they leave off.



A SUPREME COURT DECISION.



CASE of interest to physicians was decided recently by the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. Dr. Ernest M. Herring, of Asbury Park, had been fined for practicing medicine and surgery without a license. Dr. Herring, who is an Osteopathic physician, was indicted and charged with treating patients according to his system without a license. He was convicted and fined \$100.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and Justice Dixon, who rendered the opinion, held:

"An Osteopathic physician, whose treatment of his patient consists simply of the manipulation of the body, does not violate that provision of the act of May 22d, 1894, which forbids the applying of 'any drug, medicine or other agency or application,' by an unlicensed person."

Justice Dixon further stated in his opinion:

"The question to be considered is whether the defendant, by applying his hands only to the bodies of his patients to relieve their ailments, was applying 'any drug, medicine or other agency or application' within the intent of the statute.

"The phrase 'other agency or application' is a very broad one, and in its general sense would undoubtedly include the use of the hands. But it is conjoined to the terms 'drug' and 'medicine,' which are much more special, and under the maxim 'nascitur a solis' its interpretation should be such as will confine it to the class in which its special associates stand. Moreover, as a phrase employed to create and define offenses unknown to the common law, it must be strictly construed.

"In forbidding an unlicensed person to apply any drug or medicine for remedial purposes, the legislature plainly contemplated the use of something other than the natural faculties of the actor, some extraneous substance. A similar restriction must attach to the more general terms 'agency' and 'application,' and they must likewise be held to import only some extraneous substance."

The Court of Errors affirmed this decision.

The Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY THE
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE and
INFIRMARY of OSTEOPATHY
INCORPORATED

Offices: Thirty-third and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

SUBSCRIPTION
PRICE, One Year
50cents in advance

SINGLE COPIES
10 cents

The Publishers will not be responsible for statements made in signed articles.
Advertising rates furnished upon application. Sample copies mailed upon request.

SIMPLE METHODS FOR COMPLEX CONDITIONS.

THE purpose of this journal is to present to its readers the facts concerning Osteopathy and the principles underlying these facts, as far as it is possible to do so. The force of Osteopathy largely lies in the fact that it addresses itself to a line of agencies that stand closer to the source of life than medicines. Osteopathy is so different as a method or system of restoring health, and the average reader is so accustomed to not doing without drugs, that he is afraid to allow the bodily forces and functions their natural play. Every step of Osteopathy meets with instinctive combativeness from the inquirer. When Osteopathy performs its remarkable cures the outsider merely wonders how it was done, and there is the end of it.

Most people make the mistake of overlooking the simplicity of Osteopathic methods and the complexity of the conditions and forces acted upon. The nerves are the electrical wires which the Osteopath controls. The nerves control motion, nutrition and sensation. Until Osteopathy entered upon its healing mission, the nerves were not used up to their proper functioning capacity, in fact, were scarcely used at all, except as their action was restricted at times for supposed benefits. While all doctors understood that gradually increasing pressure produced excitation without observable stimulation, and that still further pressure produced alternate greater and lessened excitability, and that under sufficient mechanical stimulus excitability could be increased enormously, no proper use was made of this knowledge. Osteopathy is delving into this source of remedial power and is finding wonderful and instant assistance in the direction of nerve energy.

In fact, the whole nervous system is found to be under the control of the Osteopath, who can act upon the various nerve centers by stimulating or inhibiting one of the nerves leading to the various nerve centers. For instance, the stimulation of the sensory nerves of the stomach is reflected to its nerve center and thence to the secretory nerves of the stomach, causing active secretion of the digestive fluids. The heart can be caused to beat slower by the irritation of the proper nerves. In general the irritation of one nerve is reflected by the center to another, and this principle enables the Osteopath to reach any nerve center in the body, and from it to strike at all points of distribution of nerve supply within its territory. It is to be hoped the general reader will not consider this as technical or as above their heads, for it is a vital point and a proper understanding of it will enable them to grasp the wonderful scope of Osteopathy.

THE TROUBLE AT THE NERVE CENTERS.

The spine is necessarily the origin of diseased as well as of healthful conditions. It is the grand center from which nerve force is distributed. Through it the blood supply is controlled. From it the nerves of the heart can be reached and fevers reduced.

From the same starting point the Osteopath can control the motor nerves which reach the intestines. He reaches the liver through the spinal cord and corrects the evils which arise from a "disordered" liver. To say the liver is never disordered would make most people incredulous, but the matter is not with the liver, but with the lack of force to keep it in proper activity. When the bottom melts off the coffeepot on a hot stove, the cause is not in the coffeepot, but in the absence of water to receive and absorb the heat from the stove. So with the liver. So with the heart. So with other organs. Of course, long violation of proper functioning will and does deteriorate the organs themselves, but these deteriorations come long after the causes are set up. Lungs, liver and other organs become diseased and abnormal conditions become set up everywhere, conditions which even Osteopathy cannot remove, or at least not remove or correct quickly. Nature is an excellent bookkeeper, and has a most excellent memory. She charges up every violation of health, whether done knowingly or through ignorance. There is a microscopic record made in each and every body for each and every violation of the conditions of health. Osteopathy catches these records, reads them, locates them, measures their force and follows their action all through the body.

Slight spinal lesions are the causes of more discomfort and difficult-to-be-defined sickness than any other one cause. These numer-

ous slight dislocations never engaged the physicians until the Osteopath came. An electric wire does not need to touch a conductor at more than one point, and that a very small one, to give up its current. A microscopic lesion, if in the right place, is capable of immense and unending mischief. Even an unduly-contracted muscle is, can, and does cause impingements which affect nerve supply to important functions, and lead physicians who do not know the real cause to do some funny diagnosing.

Think you Osteopathy invidious in its claim of superiority over other systems of healing?

SIMPLY A MATTER OF MECHANICS.

One of the secrets of success in manufacturing lines is to have the largest machines, compactly built and which will waste the least amount of fuel and need the least attendance. To run a small machine where a larger one could be run at only a trifle additional expense, or to run a machine that had some weak spot in it, would be bad business policy and would invite competition.

The same holds good in human anatomy. The body affects the mind. A defective body cannot do as much work as a perfect body. Physical weaknesses or physical disorders or physical disarrangements so common in the human body, detract from physical and mental strength and activity, and lessen capacity for work and rob the individual of "capital," physical or mental, and force him or her to stand back a little in the struggle of life and allow others to forge past and ahead.

All this is remediable. A defective machine can be improved. A weak part can be removed. So in the human system. Defects can be removed. Misplaced parts can be placed right. Vitality can be increased to its natural force. Physical capacity can be made more enduring, mental force can be sharpened and intensified. All these are facts. All these results Osteopathy is daily achieving. To hug physical ailment or weakness, or physical shortage of any kind is unnecessary, unwise, unjust to ourselves and allows us to go through the world on a lower level than we should and could go.

THE PROPER FOUNDATION.

The lesson which Osteopathy teaches is that it is the organism, not the medicine, that supplies the power that cures. The world believes it is medicine that directly cures; that it is travel, bathing, hygiene, etc., that directly cure. The truth has yet to be learned that the curative power lies latent in the human system, and that these and all other artificial agencies simply create the proper conditions for their action.

The reader runs through these lines and skips to the next as a matter of habit, never suspecting that it would be well to read, re-read, cut out and keep handy to read often.

Our habits of life and our beliefs seem to give the lie to this statement, but we criminally err when, having our attention called to the truth, we fail to appropriate its application to our personal needs.

A new conception, not a belief, of life and health is dawning upon the world, and this conception is revolutionary, antagonistic to all former conceptions. The human mind dares much at times and will yet dare to believe that all remedial agencies are to be found within. To-day it halts and wonders, and asks, Is it possible? If possible, if true, then all the so-called medical lore of the world stands on a false basis. That is exactly where it stands, and Osteopathy takes this stand and is daily offering demonstrations of the soundness of its position.



THE FUTURE OF DRUG MEDICATION.

“The ideal of medical practice would be prophylaxis in the widest sense, the family physician serving as a guide and instructor rather than as a prescriber of drugs. Since ideal conditions are rarely, if ever, attained, we and our successors must, in all probability, rely largely upon the action of medicines in the treatment of the sick, and we can affirm, with Shakespeare, that ‘by medicine life may be prolonged.’

“*Nearly all drugs used by medical men may have unpleasant or injurious by-actions and after-effects, which detract from their direct curative value. A powerful remedy in the hands of a semi-educated or unwise practitioner is liable to do far more harm than good. With the exception of a very small number of specifics, drugs are certainly secondary in importance to a judicious hygienic and dietetic management of the patient, and to the therapeutic utilization of heat, cold, light, electricity, and manipulation.*

“The trend of scientific progress is nearly always toward simplicity. The intricate epicycles of Ptolemaic astronomy have given way to Newton’s few and plain laws of motion and attraction. The principles of evolution are the warp and woof common to all living beings. The greatest inventions are remarkable no less for their simplicity than for their value to the human race. So in the practice of medicine let us hope that the day is near at hand when we shall use fewer drugs and with greater wisdom.”

The above extract is from an editorial by Edward C. Hill, M.D., which appeared in a recent medical journal. Dr. Hill is on the right

track. We agree with him that the ultimate function of a physician is to enable his patients to get along without him. Just the opposite, however, seems to be the function of the drug physician. When one becomes addicted to the drug habit, one is dependent upon drugs. The more one goes to the drug doctor the oftener one will have to go. This is invariably true of chronic cases.

The doctor says, "drugs are certainly secondary in importance," etc. We would like to ask, are they of *any* importance? Do drugs cure? The body contains the laboratory of life as far as health is concerned. Here, and here alone, are superintended and supplied the processes and the products, in the exact quantity and quality which the body needs, by which the vital functions of digestion, absorption, assimilation, growth, repair and health are maintained. Here also are conducted the remedial processes by which the body recovers from sickness without the aid of medicine, in the use of proper air, food and exercise, and by means of the mechanical appliances possessed by the body for this express purpose, and which the Osteopathist alone has learned to control. These powers and appliances of the body are such that it can bring together, in mouth, stomach and intestines, with the assistance of the liver, gall-bladder, pancreas and spleen and the entire circulatory, secretory and excretory systems, the materials of its subsistence, in such close contact and under such wonderful conditions of heat and solution, can infuse their elements with such affinities, and make those affinities so operative, can exert such influences that forthwith some new substance is wrought into its own being with powers and energies the most subtle or the most tremendous. It may be death to any or everything inimical to the body, as microbes, or it may exercise on the organism the most blessed virtue,—restoring the wasted tissues, reanimating the vital flame and carrying into the most secret recesses of life the sweet influences of health!



The "New York Press," in commenting on the action of the New York Legislature relative to legalizing the practice of Osteopathy in that State says:

"New York is nearly always behind the times in public utilities and science. While the practice of Osteopathy is legalized fully in over a score of States, our smart Legislature is doing its best to kill the bill to regulate and recognize it in the Empire State. The real charlatans and quacks are in the halls of the Capitol. After careful investigation and intimate experience with Osteopathy, the following Governors advocated and signed enabling acts: Grout, of Vermont; Stevens, of Missouri; Briggs, of North Dakota; Pingree, of Michigan;

Shaw, of Iowa; Lee, of South Dakota; Altgeld, of Illinois; McMillan, of Tennessee; Tanner, of Illinois; Beckham, of Kentucky; Smith and Dillingham, of Vermont, in their respective administrations, approved Osteopathy."



BEWARE OF FAKIRS!

The manufacturer of goods of merit is invariably compelled to call the attention of the public to the fraudulent misrepresentations and imitations of his products. Imitation is sincerest flattery, but, nevertheless, the public are imposed upon and often suffer harm by worthless imitations. This applies likewise to Osteopathy. There are freebooters who claim recognition as Osteopaths, but are dangerous; they are not graduates of any recognized Osteopathic college.

Do not suppose that because Osteopathy is harmless in the hands of the competent and experienced practitioner, that injudicious and neglectful treatment in the hands of others may not become positively dangerous.

It is on this account that legitimate Osteopaths are so anxiously striving to secure State regulation for their practice—to protect the public and prevent charlatans from gulling the people.

Until the time when all the States have the proper legal safeguards, as has been established in thirty States thus far, the people must discriminate against "fakirs" and illegitimate practitioners.

For the safety of the people of this State who may desire to employ the services of an Osteopathic physician, to guard themselves against the possibility of employing a person who is a pretender, unqualified, never having attended a reputable Osteopathic college, or, having attended one, failed to graduate, it has become necessary that such, seeking competent Osteopathic service, investigate the professional qualifications and standing of the physician whom they contemplate employing. This has become necessary since the Governor has refused to afford this safeguard for the sick and suffering of this Commonwealth.

It is the aim of this journal to protect its readers as far as possible, and help them to know the accredited Osteopaths. See that your Osteopath has a diploma from a reputable school. The following are reputable colleges:

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy.	
Northern Institute of Osteopathy.	Pacific College of Osteopathy.
American School of Osteopathy.	California College of Osteopathy.
S. S. Still College of Osteopathy.	Southern School of Osteopathy.
Boston Institute of Osteopathy.	Milwaukee College of Osteopathy.
Atlantic College of Osteopathy.	Bolles Institute of Osteopathy.
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy.	Northwestern College of Osteopathy.
American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery.	

A FEW OPINIONS WORTH CONSIDERING.



HE opinions given by eminent men and women concerning a subject are interesting. We give a few on Osteopathy worthy of consideration.

E. H. Pratt, A.M., M.D., LL.D., is a professor in one of the leading medical colleges of Chicago, and one of the most prominent surgeons in the United States. He took the time to investigate Osteopathy, after which he wrote an extended article, endorsing it in the warmest terms—a few sentences of which are as follows:

“Osteopathy is not only a science based upon an accurate knowledge of regional anatomy, but also an art, to acquire which requires an educated sense of touch, a thorough knowledge of action and reaction in the various forms of disease, and the courage of one’s convictions.

“Osteopathy has the advantage of surgery in that it reduces minor luxations and dislocations, which, more frequently than is commonly supposed, are effective barriers to the recovery of health so long as they remain uncorrected; while, without examining a patient from an Osteopathic standpoint, these luxations and dislocations would undoubtedly entirely escape observation. So Osteopathy must rank as one of the most important measures known for the relief of all forms of chronic ailments. . . . The fact that relief can be afforded to many cases without drugs and without the knife is influential in attracting multitudes of sufferers, who are seeking for the easiest, least dangerous and cheapest possible deliverance from their afflictions. . . . There are many and astonishing cures in the multitude of patients that are patronizing Osteopathy at the present time. Its permanency of existence is also insured, for no truth when it is once disclosed is ever extinguished by the mind of man.”

Mrs. Joseph Benson Foraker, wife of the United States Senator from Ohio, says: “If Dr. A. T. Still had discovered nothing new in medical science but what he has done for woman, his name would go down the ages as the greatest physician of any age, and one of the historical benefactors of the race. His system has made it possible for women to escape most of the ills which she has been supposed traditionally to be condemned to suffer; he has made it possible for her to approach maternity in calm tranquillity, having assurance that its pains will be almost entirely overcome; and he has demonstrated that women need not spend their lives nursing functional derangements without finding succor. Who before has done so much in medicine?”

No one stands singly and alone in life. Dependencies and correspondencies are necessities. Keep in touch with your kind by expanding your sympathies.



"Tell you what I like the best
'Long about knee-deep in June,
'Bout the time strawberries melts
On the vines—some afternoon
Like to jes' sit out and rest,
And not work at nothin' else ! "

—James Whitcomb Riley.



When Peter Parks was taken sick,
As men have been before him,
Six doctors came at duty's call,
And held a council o'er him.
They felt his pulse; they viewed his tongue;
They looked profound, sagacious;
They said, "Appendicitis—ah ! "
And Peter said, "My gracious ! "

They carved poor Peter like a fowl;
They cut and sawed and sliced him;
They found—Lord knows, and we do not;
They then together triced him.
"Successful operation, quite;
All surgery adorning,"
The learned doctors then remarked—
And Peter died next morning.

—A. J. Watterhouse.



The partnership between S. H. McElhaney, D. O., and Violetta S. Davis, D. O., at Newark, N. J., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. McElhaney has opened offices in the Scheuer Building, opposite the Post Office, and Dr. Davis will remain at No. 19 West Park Street, where they have been located for the past five years.

Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O. (seven years in the Masonic Temple and two years in the Champlain Building), announces his removal about May 1st, 1905, to the fifth floor of the Trude Building, corner Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, Chicago.

Owing to the growth of their practice, Drs. Still and Hazzard, of New York City, have found it necessary to provide more space for its accommodation, and have opened new and commodious quarters in the Astor Court Building, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street. For the present, Dr. Still will be in charge at No. 19 East Thirty-eighth Street, while Dr. Hazzard will be found at the new location, where, after October 1st, all their business will be conducted.

EALES' & TABER'S

Anatomical and Physiological Encyclopaedic Chart of the Human Body

THIRD EDITION JUST OUT
NINE NEW ILLUSTRATIONS ADDED

Endorsed by hundreds of Osteopaths, among them Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, and the following Osteopathic Schools: Dr. S. S. Still College, Des Moines; Southern School, Franklin, Ky.; California College, San Francisco; Pacific School, Los Angeles.

LITHOGRAPHED IN SEVEN COLORS



ALL that an Osteopath needs as a work of reference is contained in this chart. It is estimated that over 5,000 questions can be answered from it.

The localizations of the entire body are given in detail. The exact position of every organ and part of the body in relation to the spinal column, and other landmarks, are carefully described.

Such questions as the origin, exit and distribution of any particular nerve can be ascertained in a second. The nerve and blood supply of every organ and part of the body is also given. The exact insertion of every muscle in the body with the nerve and blood supply to the same.

The Vertebral nerve centers for every organ and part is given in detail. Centers for treatment for over 200 parts are named.

A correct diagnosis can be made of any case from the chart in a few minutes.

Again, the chart is so arranged that if a lesion is found at a vertebral center, the Osteopath can ascertain its significance. He sees at a glance just what organs, arteries, nerves and plexus es lie near that vertebra, and the organs and parts that are supplied by that center.

As an aid to diagnosis, a ready reference for treating and an encyclopedia of osteopathic information this chart cannot be excelled.

To the osteopathic or medical student, as an aid in mastering his or her lessons in anatomy and physiology, in one-third of the time usually given to that purpose, too much cannot be said in its favor.

Lithographed—not printed—both sides, on enameled cloth stock—not paper, 34x46 inches in size, mounted, ready to hang on the wall.

PRICE, express prepaid in U. S., only \$5.00

C. W. TABER, PUBLISHER,

1531 Monadnock Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

The New York City Institute of Osteopathy

S. C. MATTHEWS, D. O., President
E. E. BEEMAN, D. O., Vice-President

Graduates immediately under the founder
New Book on Osteopathy free upon request
TELEPHONE, 1604 R 38th

500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., Cor. 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY

ESTABLISHED 1897

J. R. Shackelford, D. O.

Graduate of American School of
Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

602 Wilcox Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Edw. H. Shackelford, D.O.

PHONE 1368

201 East Franklin Street
RICHMOND, VA.

CECIL R. ROGERS, D.O.

"The Uptown Osteopath"

275 Central Park, West, near 87th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Graduate of A. S. O. Phone No. 2620 Riverside

Charles H. Whitcomb, D.O.

Nellie Fiske Whitcomb, D.O.

Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy

392 Clifton Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

George E. Fout, D.O.

204 East Franklin Street
RICHMOND, VA.

J. F. Stevenson, D.O. Mrs. H. A. Stevenson, D.O.

Graduates of the A. S. O.

719 North Sixth Street
HARRISBURG, PA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Official Route

TO DENVER

SELECTED BY THE

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Special train from Chicago in connection with the
C. & N. W. Ry.—for delegates, their families and
friends. Particulars to be announced later.

Two regular through trains daily. The best of
everything.

Through trains from California, Oregon and
Washington.

Detailed information gladly furnished by

E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Clinton E. Achorn, D.O. Mrs. Ada A. Achorn, D.O.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

Seventh year in Boston
Founders of Boston School of Osteopathy

The Ilkley, 178 Huntingdon Avenue, BOSTON

S. H. McELHANEY, D.O. VIOLETTA S. DAVIS, D.O.

19 West Park Street, near Broad
NEWARK, N. J.

Branch Office during Summer, Asbury Park, N. J.

S. A. ELLIS IRENE HARWOOD ELLIS

Osteopaths

144 Huntington Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone 882 Back Bay

Frederick W. Sherbourne, D.O.

Registered
Physician

Graduate American School of
Osteopathy, under the founder,
Dr. A. T. Still. Hours, 9 to 3

382 Commonwealth Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

Fifth Year in Boston. Phone, Bay Back 1572-3

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS

We analyze urine, gastric contents, milk, water, calculi and gall stones, and examine blood, sputum, pus and tissues microscopically.

We give accurate and quick services.

We make a moderate charge for the time and skill required to do the work.

Send for instructions, Price Lists, etc.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE of OSTEOPATHY

(Incorporated)

Thirty-third and Arch Streets, Philadelphia

WM. M. SMILEY, D. O.

Graduate American School of
Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

213 State Street ALBANY, N. Y.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Norman D. Mattison, D.O.

16 Central Park, West
Corner 61st Street

NEW YORK CITY

Evelyn K. Underwood, D.O.

24 West Fifty-ninth Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

History of Osteopathy

AND

Twentieth-Century Medical Practice.

BY

E. R. BOOTH, Ph.D., D.O.,

Now in press, 400 pages, 25 illustrations.
Cloth binding, \$3.00; half-morocco, \$3.50.
Order at once to secure above prices.

E. R. BOOTH, 603 Traction Bld'g.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

VIRGIL A. HOOK

Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy
under the founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still

Osteopathic Physician

Rooms 10, 11 and 12, 3d floor, LOWENSTEIN BLDG.

WILKESBARRE, PA.

Consultation and Examination Free

DR. JAMES M. KIBLER

Graduate of the American School of
Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., June, 1899.
Post Graduate, June, 1904.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays.

Office, No. 20 North New Street
STAUNTON, VA.

Ord Ledyard Sands, D. O.

Osteopath

The Madison Square, 37 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office, New Rochelle, 66 Centre Avenue

Lucius W. Roberts

Osteopath

Graduate Northern Institute of Osteopathy,
Minneapolis

Registered Physician of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

100 Huntingdon Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

The Principles of Osteopathy

TASKER

352 Pages, 166 Illustrations, Best
Book Paper, bound in Silk Cloth

"I would have given a hundred dollars to have
had that book fall into my hands on the day that I
first entered on the study of Osteopathy."

—H. S. Bunting, D. O.

Price, \$5.00. Express Postpaid

DAIN L. TASKER, D.O.

416 Grant Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1.30 to 4 p. m., or by ap-
pointment. Phone, North 253 X

DR. E. R. BOOTH

Osteopathic Physician

601-603 Traction Building, CINCINNATI, O.

Residence: 20 Haddon Hall, AVONDALE

Dr. Albert Fisher

112 East Jefferson Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

W. E. GREENE, D.O.

Graduate of American School, Kirksville, Mo.,
under the founder, A. T. Still

TROY and SARATOGA

Mon., Wed., Thur., Sat. at 1930 5th Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Tues. and Fri. at 76 Circular St., Saratoga, N. Y.

EDWARD B. UNDERWOOD
M. ROSALIA UNDERWOOD

Osteopaths

Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

VERNON W. PECK, D.O.

Hunter Building

631 Penn Avenue

PITTSBURG, PA.

ANATOMY IN A NUTSHELL

By W. R. LAUGHLIN, M. S., D. O.

One volume, 616 pages, 290 original
illustrations. Price, half morocco, \$6.50.

Hulett's Principles of Osteopathy

SECOND EDITION

373 pages; 35 etchings; extra paper,
print and binding.

Cloth, \$3.00. Half Morocco, \$3.50.

Express prepaid.

JOHN E. JANISH

500 W. Jefferson St., Kirksville, Mo.

Graduate A. S. O., 1898

Walter J. Novinger, D.O.

First established practice in New Jersey
No branch office. Lady in attendance

147 East State Street, Sixth Floor
TRENTON, N. J.

DR. JOHN A. MURRAY

Osteopathic Physician

Telephone 1697 D

Hours by appointment

8th Floor, Bank Building, 147 E. State St.
TRENTON, N. J.

HARRY M. STILL

19 E. 38th Street

CHARLES HAZZARD

18 W. 34th Street

Late of the Faculty American School of Osteopathy
and of the Staff Still Infirmary, Kirksville, Mo.

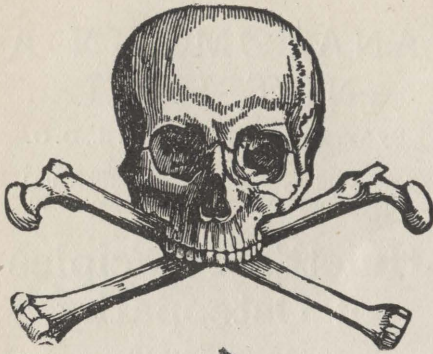
After Oct. 1, 18 W. 34th Street, NEW YORK

Joseph H. Sullivan, D.O.

(Registered)

OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1894

5th floor Trude Bldg., Corner Wabash
Avenue and Randolph St., CHICAGO



WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Osteological Preparations

ANATOMICAL MODELS
MICROSCOPES
DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENTS, etc.

Call and Inspect Our Stock
Special Prices to Students

CHARLES LENTZ & SONS
18 and 20 N. Eleventh Street
Philadelphia

Hours 9-2, 3-6, and by appointment

L. NEWELL TURNER, D.O.

Jones Street, West, No. 7
SAVANNAH, GA.

Bell Telephone, No. 1501

Consultation invited

The Splendid Library of Text and
Reference Books from the presses of

P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

1012 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

constitutes the best works of modern medical science. No physician's library is complete without them. Osteopathic Physicians find special delight in Deaver's unique and graphic Anatomy in three volumes; Morris' Anatomy—the new standard text book which is rapidly superseding all others as a college text; Solis-Cohen's System of Physiologic Therapeutics, and many others of equal interest and value. Doctor, let us send you a copy of the Medical Book News, our descriptive catalogues and price list. You will be sure to find some volumes described that you are in need of.

Deaver's Surgical Anatomy, in three royal octavo volumes of more than 600 pages each, containing 499 full-page plates, including 610 figures, nearly all from dissections made for the purpose. Three volumes now ready. Full Sheep or Half Morocco (green) Marbled Edges, \$30 net.

A System of Physiologic Therapeutics, edited by Solomon Solis-Cohen, A.M., M.D. Being a practical exposition of the methods, other than drug giving, useful in the treatment of the sick and in the prevention of disease. Eleven handsome octavo volumes, with colored plates, maps and other illustrations. Price of set, cloth, \$27.50; half morocco, \$38.50 net.

Scores of other books of special interest
to Osteopaths

C. M. Turner Hulett, D.O. Marcia Ione Hulett, D.O.

GRADUATES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

1208 New England Building, Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OH

GEORGE J. HELMER, D. O.

Pioneer Osteopathist of the East
136 Madison Avenue, New York City

The George J. Helmer Infirmary

No Branch Office Lady in Attendance
Phone, 1594 Madison Square

JOHN M. CHURCH

Osteopathic Physician

409 Ferguson Building, 232 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

GENUINE GOLD DOLLARS

For Fifty Cents

The accompanying cuts illustrate the latest creation in Fountain Pens.

To prove the superiority of the "Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy," we offer you choice of

These
Two
Popular
Styles
For
Only

\$ 1.00

Postpaid
to any
address

(By registered mail 8c extra)

**GUARANTEED FINEST GRADE 14K.
IRIDIUM-POINTED GOLD PEN.**

Holder is made of the best quality hard rubber, in four simple parts, bottom feed—both barrel and cap richly engraved (full chased) and fitted with very highest-grade iridium-pointed 14K. gold pen.

The price we quote on these pens is no criterion to judge the article by. We guarantee them to be superior in every respect to pens you are accustomed to paying double these prices for.

DO IT NOW

Send for one of these Pens and get a
year's Subscription to this Journal Free

ADDRESS

Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.



